# BACK TO THE PEOPLE PRESIDENT M'KINLEY REFERS WAR'S ISSUES

Through Their Representatives They Must Settle Expansion.

## WITH NO SUGGESTION

Of Any Personal or Party Policy in the Matter, He Leaves the Paramount War Problem.

### OTHERWISE WITH CUBA

Regarding Which He Explicitly Reaffirms the Intervention Resolution, and Declares for Cuba for Cubans as Soon as Pacification Is Complete-- Recommendations for Army and Navy Increase are Made Emphatic.

#### HISTORY OF THE WAR GRAPHICALLY TOLD

Compend of That Notable Struggle Which Omits no Event or Date .- Hobson and Dewey Praised, and Sampson and Schley Mentioned .- Tranguli Foreign Relations -- America's China Trade -- Assistance Invoked for Merchant Marine; -- Nicaragua Canal Needs Watching -- Retirement of the Greenbacks -- Financial Legislation Needed.

fey's message delivered in congress today is as follows:

To the Senate and Hous of Representa-

by increasing degree of prosperity, evi- aid. denced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits, icided abundant returns, lubor in the fields of industry is better rewarded Ingrees has increased the treasury's reauthorities the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, land, lay in sight, but how far distant white its currency than been maintained service under a common flag for a right cous make was strengthened the nations spirit and arread to comeat more closely,

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

are, is this year of primary importance, have assen, demanding in one instance. the ultimate determination by arms and will remore the extnest attention of the

In my hast annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the United States toward ing by far the most important problem deal. The considerations men advanced. treme gravity of the situation.

#### Progress of Intervention SPAIN GIVEN A CHANCE

imposing a rational compromise between that she should be given a reasonpreviously she mad announced compreservery purpose connected therewith, to be lawful government of that island-a prophonsive plans, which it was confidently several would be efficacious to remedy miles, - injurious to the true interests thing, and so repligment to the uni-

LITTLE SIGN OF PROGRESS

tion set up in the capital and some of the come with the still active rebellion, con-

No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of universe reconcentradors, deregard, and the amount appropriated by dient of zones of autication proved filusbeen tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life | negotiations would lead to an agreement and home over, and herded in a strange which, while securing the maintenance of hardly less necesitous than themselves.

PORTY PER CENT DEAD By the end of December the end of mortality among them had frightfully

Washington, Dec. 5.-President McKin-, thorities a scheme was adopted for relief and its disappointing reception by Spain, by chartible contributions raised in this tion of the consul general and the several consuls, by noble and earnest individual tives:
Notwithstanding the added burdens of the American Red Cross. Thousands of with international policy and compatible the American Red Cross. Thousands of with our firm-set historical traditions was rendered necessary by the war our people lives were thus saved but many thousands | intervention as a neutral to stop the war

NO SYSTEM IN THE FIELD The war continued on the old footing. without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barthe course of the earlier ten years rebelllon as well as the present insurrection celpts to the amount estimated by its from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal the practical ruin of the is-

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE

At this juncture, on the 15th of February, last, occured the destruction of the by the unendurable disturbance in Cuba. battleship Maine, while rightfully lying than axes the fraternal bonds between in the barbor of Havana, on a mission of castastrophe, the suspicious nature and profoundly. It is a striking evidence of with varying seasons, but it has not been, States to other powers, always appropri- the polse and sturdy good sense distinguishing our mational character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous ceding events in Cuba did not move them to an instant, desperate resolvt to tolerate no longer the existance of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors, that made possible such a deed, by whomsoever wrought.

AMERICA PATIENT EVEN YET Yet the instinct of justict prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the scarching investigation at once board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external, by a and the exposition of the views therein submarine mine, and only halted, through cure in the island the establishment of a sponsibility of its authorship.

All those things carried conviction to Setting aside, as logically unfounded, or the most thoughtful, even before the findespecially madmissible, the recognition of Ing of the muval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Curecognition of the independence of Cubs. ba was at hand. So strong was this beneutral intervention to end the war by that that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive imthe contestants, intervention in favor of middle answer to the duty of making inone or the other party and forcible an- stant provision for the possible and perhexation of the island, I concluded it was haps speedily probable emergency of war, days of carnest deliberation, during which honestly due to our friendly relations with and the remarkable, almost unique, spec- the almost unanimous sentiment of your tacle was presented of a unanimous vote body was developed on every point save able chance to routing her expectations of of both shouses, on the minth of March, as to the expediency of coupling the prereform, to which and become irreappropriating fifty million dollars "for pared netion with a formal recognition Within a few weeks the national defense and for each and of the republic of Cuba as the true and

> goon was disclosed when the application of tives, passed the memorable joint resoluthe fund was undertaken. Our forts were tion, declaring: practically undefended. Our navy needed for increased ammunition and supplies, illife sign and even numbers, to cope with any sud- are, and by right ought to be, free and in. comprised vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also re- United States and the government of the quired enlargement, and increase of mu- United States bereby demand that the of war and of the newy, and need not be Cuisan waters. repeated here. It is sufficient to say that found our nation not unprepared to meet

EUROPE'S FEEBLE PROTEST. Nor was the apprehension of coming wirite confined to our own country. was fest by the continental powers, which, April 6, through their ambassadors by and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression of hope that humanity and noderation might mark the course of this government and people, and that further region among unsympathetic strangers prace, would affirm all necessary guaran-

GENTLY BUT FIRMLY DENIED. In responding to that presentation, I also egeased. Conservative estimates from shared the hope that the envoys had ex- announced that his continuance in Wast- presers submarine mines were placed at partition of the rights and responsibilities Spanish sources placed the double among pressed—that peace might be preserved in ington had thereby become impossible the most expected points. Before the out.

These distressed people at over forty per a manner to terminate the chronic condi- and asked for his passports, which were cent from the time General Weyler's de- tion of disturbance in Cuba, so injurious given tim. He thereupon withdrew from makes and cubic galleries taid been con-

ing the humanitarian and disinterested tro-Hungarian ministers character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, I stated the

had become insufferable. SPAIN IMPORTUNED TO END IT. ill animated by the hope of a peaceful no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Neively with the government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba, with a view to piy. effect the recognition of her people's right o independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning o their homes and aided by united Amerian and Spanish efforts, might be put in way to support themselves, and, by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of its tranquility

A RIDICULOUS PROPOSAL. Negotiations continued for some little insular parliament, yet to be convened un- and quitted Madrid the same day. fer the autonomous decrees of November. 197, but without impairment in any wise with the insurgent population, holding the pose of the resolution. nterior country, unrepresented in the socalled parliament and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace,

Penceful Means Abandoned,

QUESTION GIVEN TO CONGRESS. Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the congress. In the message of April 1, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, the effort of the executive was brought to. ountry and distributed, under the direct an end. I again reviewed the alternative course of action which I had prepared, concluding that the only one consonant rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadi- many were inaccessible to such forms of and to check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest. As well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

THE GROUNDS OF INTERVENTION. The grounds justifying that step were the interests of humanity; the duty protect life and property of our citizens in Cuba; the right to check injury to our ommerce and people through the devastaion of the island, and, most important. he need of removing at once and forever he constant menace and the burdens entainties and perils of the situation caused

"THE WAR IN CUBA MUST STOP." war cannot be attained. The fire of in- although neither was a party to that decsurrection may flame or may smoulder laration. and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only of numanity, in the name of civilization, strained to meet the emergency

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR AUTHORITY, ranks of the regular army were increased In view of al lithis, the congress was to the limits provided by the act of April usked to authorize and empower the presi. 23. The enlisted force of the navy, on the sat on foot. The finding of the naval dent to take measures to secure a full and 15th of August, when it reached its max-board of inquiry established that the final termination of hestlitles between imum, numbered 24,123 men and appren-Spain and the people of Cuha, and to see tices. lack of positive testimony, to fix the re- stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international only. added to the navy by purchase, one was FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE guilons, insuring peace and tranquility, presented to the government, one leased and the security of its citizens as well as and the four vessels of the International our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to use the military and naval Louis, New York and Paris, were charforces of the United States as might be tered. In addition to these the revenue necessary, with added authority to con- cutters and lighthouse tenders were inue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

GETS IT, ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY. The response of the congress, after aino expended at the discretion of the presi- osition which failed of adoption-the grees, after conference, on the 18th of A - CION TAKEN NONE TOO SOON. April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the senate, That this act of prevision came none too and 311 to 6 in the house of representa-

THE FAMOUS JOINT BESOLUTION. "First-That the people of the Island

"Second-That it is the duty of the

forces of the United States, and in call croops were thus employed. States the militia of the several states. The court signal service was estab-to such extent as may be necessary to thosel for observing the approach of an

pacification thereof, and awards its de- servation. island to its own people."

This resolution was approved by the excourive on the next day, April 20. A copy femal. was at once communicated to the Spanish SUBMARINE MINES PLANTED.

minister at this capital, who forthwith Under the direction of the chief of en-

ments of humanity-and, while appreciat- to the French ambassador and the Aus- found in the market and that to be spec- sive scheme of general attack, powerful

THE CLITMATUM TO MADRID. Simultaneously with its communication confidence of this government for its part; to the Spanish minister, General Woodthat equal appreciation would be shown ford, the American minister at Madrid, for its earnest and unselfish endeavors to was telegraphed confirmation of the text fulfill a duty of humanity by ending a sit- of the joint resolution and directed to intion the indefinite prolongation of which communicate it to the government of Spain, with the formal demand that it tions were also made for the planting of at once relinquish its government and au-

thority over the island of Cuba and with- to the early destruction of the Spanish on and obeying the dictates of duty, draw its forces therefrom, coupling this fleet, these mines were not placed. demand with announcements of the intentions of this government as to the furotiations to this object continued acfourth clause of the resolution, and giv- difficult and important character. ing Spain until noon of April 23 to re-

WOODFORD QUITS MADRID.

The demand, although, as shown above. officially made known to the Spanish enoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. There were constructed 300 miles of line After the instruction reached General at ten great camps, thus facilitating mil-Woodford, on the morning of April 21, Rary movements from those points in a but before he could present it, the Spanish minister of state notified him that upon the president's approval of the joint established and maintained under the resolution the Madrid government, re- enemy's fire at Manila, and later the Magarding the act as "equivalent to an nila-Hong Kong cable was re-opened. In evident declaration of war," had ordered Porto Rico cable communications were its minister in Washington to withdraw, opened over a discontinued route, and thereby breaking off diplomatic relations on land the headquarters of the comtime at Madrid, resulting in offers by the between the two countries, and ceasing manding officer was kept in telegraphic Spanish government which could not be all official communication between their and telephonic communication with the regarded as inadequate. It was proposed respective representatives. Gneral Wood- division commanders on four different confide the preparation of peace to the ford thercupon demanded his passports lines of operations. There was placed in

BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS. 1997, but without impairment in any wise Spain, having thus denied the demand of of the constitutional powers of the Madrid the United States and initiated that comgovernment, which, to that end, would plete form of rupture of relations which grant an armistice, if solicited by the in- attends a state of war, the executive surgents, for such time as the general-in- powers authorized by the resolution were chief might see fit to fix. How and with at once used by me to meet the enlarged insular parliament was expected to set and the United States. On April 22, I about the "preparation" of peace did not proclaimed a blockade of the northern appear. If it was to be by negotiation with coast of Cuba, including ports on said the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest, coast between Cardenas and Bahla Honon the one side, with a body chosen by a da and the port of Clenfuegos on the faction of the electors in the districts un- south coast of Cuba; and on the 23rd I der Spanish control, and on the other, called for volunteers to execute the pur-

> WAR FORMALLY DECLARED By the message of April 25 the congress was informed of the situation and I recommended the declaration of the existence of war between the two countries. The congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1858, declaring the existence of such war, from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resoon of April 20, directing the president to use all the armed forces of the nation to carry that act into effect,

> NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATIONS. Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25 by telegraph to all the governments with which the United States maintained relations, in order that their neutrality might be assured during the war. The various governments responded with proglamations of neutrality, each after its own methods, It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the tions of neutrality were impartially dis-charged by all, often under delicate and

CONTRARAND AND PRIVATEERS. In further fulfillment of international duty, I issued a proclamation announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the right flags and neutral goods under the enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was made by the Spanish government. In declaration of Paris, including abstention

THE CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS. tope of relief and repose from a consistion half a century of peace with all nations, Our country, thus, after an interval of which can longer be endured is the en- found itself engaged in deadly conflict forced pacification of Cuba. In the name with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was n behalf of endangered American inter- response to the initial call for 125,000 volsts, which give us the right and the unteers was instant and complete, as was duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba also the result of the second call, of May 25, for 75,000 additional eviunteers. The

COLLECTING A NAVY. One hundred and three vessels were Navigation company, the St. Paul. turned over to the navy department and became temporarily a part of the aux-

MAXIMUM NAVAL STRENGTH. The maximum effect e fighting force

classes, was as follows: Four battleships of the first class; one leading of the second class; two armored cruters, six count defense monitors; time of invincibility thereby affached three unprotected eruleers; eighteen aid navy, including menitors.

twenty-eight converted yardin; poverted colliers; four revenue cutters; four lighthouse tendurs and nineteen mis-

SPANISH PEARED ON THE COAST. Much alarm was felt along our entire nulans. The details of hurried propara-government of Spain at once relinquish he made by the everny. Every precaution thous for the dreadful contingency of war its authority in the leland of Cuba and was taken so present possible injury to are told in the reports of the secretaries withdraw its land forces from Cuba gold our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided. "Third-That the president of the United drawn from the state mainta, and outbreak of war, when it did come. States be and he is hereby directed and family and light batteries were drawn to our nation not unprepared to meet empowered to use the entire land mayal from the volunteer force. About 17,000

> THE COAST PATROL The auxiliary pavy was cre-

cree of reconcentration was enforced, and menacing to our interests and tranWith the acquiescence of the Spanish auquility, as well as shocking to our sentiSpanish interests in the United States of the torpedo material was not to be

ially manufactured. Under date of April 19 district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to orders were issued to place the loaded mines in position. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1.134. Preparamines at certain other harbors, but owing

SIGNAL CORPS' GRAND SERVICE.

The signal corps was promptly organoperations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and in Porto Rico. manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Field telegraph lines were Cuban waters a completely outfitted cable ship with war cables and cable gear suitable both for the destruction of comcables were destroyed under the enemy's bettries at Santiago. The day previous to the landing of General Shafter's corps at Chimunera, within twenty miles of the landing place, cable communications opened, giving direct communication with the government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy.

loss was by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

WAR BONDS AND TAXES The national edfense fund of \$50,000,000 was expended in a large part by the army and mavy and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the government to strengthen its defense and to make preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13, by authorizing a 3 per cent popular loan not to exceed four hundred million dollars and by levying additional imports and taxes. Of the authorized loan, two huntaken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over. while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceedmination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

Actual Hostilities

It is not within the province of this traordinary war that followed the Spanof subjects and the immunity of neutral tan declaration of April 21st, bu w befor

Dewey's Victory at Manila

SPANISH FLEET DESTROYED.

The next engagement was destined to warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks

at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial prolamation of neutrality being issued and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given it repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the ders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish ficet assembled at Manila

At daybreak on the first of May the American forces entered Manila bay, and the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, hesides capturing the naval stations and forts at Cavite, thus apphilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and ompletely controling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will Not a life was lest on our ships, thewounded only numbering seven, while not a vensel was materially injured. For this galant achievement the congress, upon my recommendation, fifly bestowed upon th of the many during the war, separated THE PRESTIGE OF INVINCIBILITY.

The effect of this remarkable victory up on the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A presour arms, which cominued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were harried to eral Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay belgless

TROOPS SENT TO REINFORCE On the seventh day of May the govern ment was advised officially of the victory. commander of our fleet what troops would he required. The information was received, and for-reaching effects can scarcely be on the fifteenth day of May and the first army expedition soiled May 25 and arrived followed, the count force consisting of 642 officers and their min. Only reluctance to catige needless loss of life and property provented the early enterming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group.

PILIPINOS SHUT OUT. the arrive hostillies suspended by the completed truce of December, 187. Their the Sorg minal. The capitalation of Sun-forces invested Manifa from the northern tiago followed. The efty was obserty be-"Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention operated, which emaked the many depart.

Admiral Dewer and General Merel forces invested Manife from the morphern and estions either the many depart.

Admiral Dewer and General Merel from to exercise sovereignty. Jurisdiction or ment to have all portions of the Atlantic Admirat lieuwer and General Merritt from clius lets the marker out off all relief on control over said teland, except for the coast, from Maine to Texas, under on- attempting an assent; it was fitting that that side fermination when that is accomplished to aired under the authority of congress and claim operations in that quarter should cave the government and control of the was officered and manned by the cavel be accomplished by the strong arm of the sland to its own people." militia of the several states. This or. United States alone. Obeying the stern SPANISH MINISTER WITHDRAWS. gammation patrolled the coast and per- precept of war, which enjoys the openformed the duty of a second arm of de- coming of the adversary and the extine tion of his power wherever mentionie, as the speedy and sure means to win a pears, divide victory was not permissible, for a attending the enforcement of a just an advantagrous prace could be throught of

West Indian Campaign.

forces were assembled at various on our coast to invade Cuba and Porte

Meanwhile, naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May Il the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to stlence the batteries ata Cardenas, gaainst Matanzas, Worth Bagley and four seamen falling. These grievou fatalities were, strangely enough the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary con-

CERVERA IN THE CARIBBEAN. Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparas tions had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cerven Islands before the outbreak of hostilitie had crossed the ocean and by its errati movements in the Caribbean sea delayed

our military operations while buffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were felt lest the Gregon and Marletta then nearing home after their long voyage from San Francisco, of over 15,000 miles might be surprised by Admiral Cervera' flest, but their fortunate arrival dispelle the apprehensions and lent much needed reinforcement. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago d Cuba, about May 9, was it practicable to plan a systematic attack on the Antillean possessions of Spain.

AT SAN JUAN AND SANTIAGO. coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparamunications belonging to the enemy and tion for the larger event. On May 13 the the establishment of our own. Two ocean North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porte Rico.

On May 30 Commodore Schley's squadron hombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack the landing place, cable communications had any material result. It was evident tingulated personages in the thronged were established and a cable station that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decided advan- foreign governments, high officials, and

> HOBSON AND THE MERRIMAC. The next act in the war thrilled not done the hearts of our countrymen, but the world, by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June & Lieutenant Hobson, a'ded by seven deveted volunteers, blocked incidents was the ordini meeting between the narrow outlet from Santingo harbor the floor leaders of the respective sides. by sinking the collier Merrimac in the Messra, Dingley and Bailey. In view of batteries, escaping with their lives as by Builey being deposed as the minority leadbut falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying ineident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreclated by the Spaniards, who sent a flag an honor alone bestowed up of truce to notify Admiral Sampata of specific Read received a v their safety and to compliment them upon their during act. They were subsequently exchanged July 7.

MARINES AT GUANTANAMO. cable isolated the Island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously proscented. On leagues since he went to the front at the dred millions were offered and promptly June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a head of the cavalry division of General landing force of six hundred marines from Shufter's army. the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo bay, where it had McMillin of Tennesses and Mr. Sayers of been determined to establish a naval sta- Texas, who have been elected governors ed \$5,000. This was a most encouraging | tion. This important and essential port

and significant result, showing the vast was taken from the enemy after several green adjourned, were also overwhelmed resources of the nation and the deter- fighting by the marines, who were the trat | with congratulations. organized force of the United States to held, despite the desperate attempts to d'a- bower of beautiful flowers. lodge our forces. By June 18 additional message to marrate the history of the ex- forces were landed and strongly intremched. all interest centering in the reading of the DAIQUIRI AND GUASIMAS.

On June 2 the advance of the invading recital of its more sallent features is up- army under Major General Shufter canded ment, but the interest of members and made by the Spanish government. In the first encounter of the war, in point the conduct of hostilities the rules of the of date, took place April 27, when a description of the war and listened engagement took place in which at Dalquiri, about fifteen miles east of speciotars never flagged. With eart attachment of the blockading squadron the First and Tenth cavalry and the First every suggestion or recommendation uriesy and good will-a the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents, the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents, the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents, the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents, and despends of the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents, and the object for which Spain has waged the ingly been observed by both bellimerents. ticipated, lowing heavily. By nightfatt, however, ground within five miles of san-tiago was won. The advantage was stead-gin the closing sension of the Pitts-fifth however, ground within five miles of Sen-

EL CANEY AND SAN JUAN. On July 1 a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago, and El Cancy and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed The pavy en-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

THE SENKING OF CERVERS On the day following this brilliant accurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the barbor, was met by the Ameri can equadron under command of Commo dore Sumpson: In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boars sunk and the Maria ristobal Colon driver namore. The Boan- on the floor. ish admiral and over 1.30 men were taken princers, while the enemy's loss of his dest. The members of the joint high was deplorably large, some six tumbred | mission were admitted to the floor of the perishing On our side but one man samate and were the resipients of much was killed and one man seriously wound. Attent ed. Although our skips were repeatedly. Just before the senate was railed to erstruck, not one was seriously injured.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR. themselves, from the communiters to the gunners and the unsusmed hardes in the offer rooms, each and all contributing toward the activement of this assoundmodern history affords a parallel in the selflantes to outbookspile entitle would be invident to single out any for pecial honor. Deserved promotion has demix message. rewarded the more conspicuous actorsto all of those heave men who by their presentation of the measure from the crushed the em power of Spain and commission held an informal inves, greatmeasured. Nor can we be unmindful of ice and artisans for their skill in the con- ministee, was received with very careful

CAMARA'S PIASCO. With the catastrophe of Santiago Spain's effort upon the sceam virtually and of June to send her Mediterranean under Admiral Camura to retieve The insurgents meanwhile had resumed Mantiu was shandoned one expedition being recalled after it had passed through

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO After a truck to allow of mic remova of non-combinismits protracted negative when under metals of immediate to greed open. On the 17th General Stufembraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers atterenbered was 21.000, all of whom were prices mently encounted to Spain at the charge.

The story of this successful campaign (Continued on Second Page)

Usual Scenes Presented and Some Unusual Ones,

which had assembled at the Cape Verde DAY OF WARM GREETINGS

Three Governor-Members and a Santiago Hero Present.

REED AND BAILEY SHAKE

Reading of the President's Message in the Two Houses .. What Members Think of It.

Washington, Dec. &-The opening sec-

ion of congress today was a speciacular occasion, animated and brilliant. There were more than the usual number of dieladies and gentlemen conspicuous in social and political life. The greetings of the members were must cordial and there was no outcropping of partiesn rancor to mathe occasion. One of the most striking channel, under a flerce fire from the shore he gossip about the possibility of Mr. er, it is significant that the speaker named Mr. Balley as the minority member on the committee to wait upon the president an honor alone bestowed upon the recog-

Speaker Reed received a warm welcome from both sides of the house when he ascentred the rostrum to call the house to order, but perhaps the greatest personal By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban Major General Whoeler of Alabama, who has not been seen by many of his old col-

Mr. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania Mr. of their respective states since the com-

The flower tribulus today were unusual-The position so won was by numerous and made the half a veritable

president's moseage. For over two hours the clerk droned through the long docu

OPENING OF THE SENATE. engress, the hamler presented a notable and beautiful appearance. By it o lock almost to their capacity with a distin-guished assemblage, including many la-

On the floor of the senate the display of the opening day of a session of congress. The memorable scenes emeted in the dumber during the last session and the ince congress last adjourned created a feeling of intense expectancy on the part of both the spectotars and the members of the senate. This was made manifest by unations to suin admission to the gallering Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and | and by obe carry arrival of the annatogs

Through the courtery of the vice presi-

diplomatic corps appeared in the digitmatic galleries. Among them were Mir Julian Panneefate, ambassador or Greek British and dean of the corps, with a par-Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and par-

All were interested spectators of the pening scones of the session and attent ive listeners to the reading of the pres-

During a recess of three-quarters of an bour, while the senate was awaiting the provident, the members of the faint high nig pecsionally newsty all of the m

of the American senate. The reading of the prosidence message, which accepted two hours and eighteen attention for an hour, but after that the accarnes drifted to the circle scorps or to pursue the message at their belsure to the

presence of 67 members and in the house, 267 members, 179 being a queryen.

Comez to Return to Harnes. after the completion of the evacuating

Paris, Dec. 4.-Former Senator Gurgos Mario Henri Fournitt, who represented the Impartment of IndreLaire is deal.

cent. The incorporators are Africa Larkin, Herbert II, Van Brant Francis L. Patton, all of Jersey City,